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A STATE OF THE STA	THE SUR New York	CIL	y.

Get Together !

The Hon, SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL has given the Democratic countersign, and every Democrat should keep it on his lips and in his heart. It is this: "Get together!"

"I feel sure of the next House and the next President." Mr. RANDALL says. "We am certain that we will-and we will whip them out of their boots in '92." This was said to the Washington correspondent of the Courier-Journal.

Will not all of our esteemed Democratic contemporaries, High Tariff and Low Tariff and Free Trade, try and get together, and so whip the Republicans in 1890 and 1892?

If Mr. RANDALL's prediction is to come true, the stubborn spirit which still clings blindsy to the policy that invited disaster last year or the candidate who precipitated It must give way. The Democracy can- of the First Avenue Civil Court. not be united on the theories of extremists and for the repetition of defeat. But give it a platform and candidates true to its fundamental and vital principles, and all Democrais can get together and win.

More than three years remain for resent ments to simmer down, for hot heads to cool off, and for the cultivation of an harmonious policy. There is plenty of time to get together. Suppose we all get together?

A Gigantle Enterprise.

It appears from the instructions to Capt. HEALY of the revenue cutter Bear, sent to do police duty in Behring Sea, that the HAR-Rison Administration intends to proceed on the principle that when we bought Alaska we bought with it the exclusive control of the vast body of water north of the Aleutian Islands and up to Behring Strait.

That this marine area, as large as Alaska Aseif, was defined in the treaty of purchase incontestably true. Moreover, so far as Russia had the title to exclusive ownership of Behring Sea, she transferred it to us for Ir. SEWARD'S \$7,000,000.

It is likewise true that the construction of the treaty which assumes that Behring Sea is a closed sea, American and American only, is warmly approved by the Alaska Commercial Company, and is practically indispensable for the efficient protection of the company's fur seal industry.

The only question is whether the other powers will recognize Russia's right to sell, and the right of the United States to assert a dominion such as has never been claimed since kings used to arrogate the sovereignty of old ocean itself.

If Gen. HARRISON and Secretary BLAINE are deliberately asserting this gigantic claim, they must intend to maintain and establish it, by force if necessary. It will surely be contested.

To bring the other great nations of the earth to admit the extraordinary principle of marine jurisdiction asserted in the instructions to Capt. HEALY would be glory enough for one Administration.

Tammany and the Municipal Offices.

ments to salaried posts which became vacant on May 1, or which the additional legislation in Albany last winter empowered him to fill. With the exception of two Police Justices, whose terms will expire in December, 1889, the Mayor's appointments for his first year are now complete.

A good deal has been said of late about the dissatisfaction in Tammany Hail of those who were not included in the Mayor's list, or who have been unable to secure places for their friends. No previous Mayor of the city of New York has ever before enjoyed the same latitude of selection as the law has given to Mr. GRANT. To what extent the nominations he has made have proved satisfactory or displeasing to the public, is already known. But just what reason there is for dissatisfaction within the ranks of Tammany requires some little examination | plaint against Tammany. The heads are to determine.

Under the system of recommendations to municipal office, as it exists in Tammany | hold is strengthened. Hall, each Assembly district leader, and there are twenty-four of these, unites in himself the functions of a trustee and of a dispenser. It is for him to say what are the claims of the district, what are the qualifications, and what the services of the candidates it presents. On his success depends, to considerable extent, his influence in Tammany councils thereafter, and also his following and authority in the district for which he stands. An absolutely even and proportionate distribution or allotment of municipal offices is impossible; but the test of success for the leaders of the organization is the nearness of their approach to such a standard. While every district cannot be satisfied, the more important districts can be; while some of the district leaders must be disappointed, it is expedient that those who are disappointed should be the men whose claims are the least important and whose ability to retaliate is the least to be apprehended. Herein lies the skill or the inefficiency of these politicians.

On Oct. 4, when an informal conference was held in Tammany Hall for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Mayor, Mr. CROKER'S nominee, HUGH GRANT, received the votes of fourteen districts. Judge Dugno, the candidate of those who were inclined to dispute the leadership of Mr. CROKER, received ten votes. Since Jan. 1, three of the Assembly districts which voted against Mr. GRANT have been reorganized, and these three, along with the fourteen which originally supported him, have been chiefly recognized in the distribution of offices. seven districts which then opposed Mr. CROKER, and stand now in an attitude of hostility to his leadership, are those where complaint is heard. Just how much their antagonism amounts to can be judged when the facts are considered, which we are about to state. To what extent it is likely to be offset by the strengthening of the other districts can be seen at the same time. In any event, it is quite manifest that the present heads of Tammany Hall are entirely consistent on one point of political policy, namely, that it will not do to arm your opponents or to supply them with the means of disputing the supremacy which you mean to retain.

heads are friendly to the present management of Tammany, and they contributed effectively toward the election of Mayor GRANT. In these seventeen districts most of the new appointments have been bestowed.

First Assembly district: The former leader, PATRICK GAVAN DUFFY, has been displaced, his successor being FRANK T. FITZ-GERALD, Congressman elect from the distriet. EDWARD HOGAN, appointed as Police Justice last week, is a First district veteran. Louis W. Schultze, physician of Castle Garden, was elected as Coroner on Nov. 6. The First district has also a Tammany Alderman and Assemblyman.

The Fourth has had its Tammany leader. EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK, mode Commissioner of Excise for three years at \$5,000 a year, and the chief of the new recruits to the Wigwam, John H. McCanthy, was elected to Congress. The Fourth has also kept what it already had in the municipal departments.

The Fifth's Tammany leader, MICHAEL Norton, died a few weeks ago. His successor. Peren Mirchell, is now Judge of the First District Court, and PHILIP E. fellows have all got to get together-and I DONLIN, the captain of the Tammany recruits of last November, is Deputy Coroner at a salary of \$3,000.

The Sixth Assembly district has the County Clerk, in the person of EDWARD F. RETLAY, at the salary of \$15,000 a year, and his eleck, P. G. Section, at \$5,000. It has also James Carratter as Deputy Sheriff under Mr. FLACK.

The Seventh Assembly's leader, BERNARD F. MARTIN, is Deputy Commissioner of Public Works at a salary of \$5,000, and LEI-CESTER HOLME is City Court Judge with The Eighth district has its Tammany

leader, George Hall, provided for as Clerk The Ninth Assembly district has seen its

chief, James Fitzpathick, duly appointed to the office of Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, salary \$5,000, in place of JOSEPH A. MONHEIMER, deceased, The Eleventh has two Commissioners, J.

SERGEANT CRAM in the Department of Docks, and S. Howland Robbins in the Fire Department.

The Twelfth district has its leader, DANIEL HANLY, as Coroner for three years, and MAURICE P. HOLARAN as Commissioner of Accounts at \$5,000. Mr. Holahan now lives in the Twentieth Assembly district, but has represented the Twelfth in the Assembly, and is credited to the Twelfth. The former Tammany leader of the Six-

teenth district, FRANK B. SPINODA, after having been elected as Congressman, was denosed to make room for LDWARD P. HA-GAN, who is now the Assemblyman, and is to be nominated for Senator this year.

The Eighteenth district is charged with the appointment of RICEARD CROKER, its chief for lifteen years, as Chamberlain, and of his lieutenant, Thomas L. Ferrner, as Tax Commissioner at \$4,000.

The Nineteenth Assembly district is of all those in town the most fortunate. It has the Mayor; a Police Justice, DANIEL F. Mc-Manon, at \$8,000; the Corporation Counsel, in the person of WILLIAM H. CLARK, at \$12,-000; the Supervisor of the Cdy Record, WIL-LIAM G. McLAUGHLIN, at \$3,000; the Mayor's Clerk, D. J. O'FARRELL, at \$2,000; the Chief of the License Bureau, DANIEL ENGLEHART, at \$2,500, and the Under Sheriff, John B. SEXTON. The Nineteenth gave GRANT more than 5,000 majority over Hewitt.

The Twentieth district has its leader, JAMES A. Flack, as Sheriff: another Tammany resident, JAMES J. SLEVIN, as Register: the two most important county offices. It gave in 1888: GRANT, 4,827; HEWITT, 2,980, and ETHARDT, 2 393.

The Twenty-first Assembly district is one has benefited largely. Its chief, JAMES J. MARTIN, is a Police Commissioner nt \$5,000 JOHN H. V. ARNOLD is President. of the Board of Alderman at \$3,000; John COCHRANE is a Police Justice at \$8,000; E.P. BARKER is a Commissioner of Accounts at \$3,000; JOSEPH KOCH is an Excise Commissioner at \$5,000, and Mr. Chain is the Mayor's Secretary at \$5,000.

The Twenty-second district has EDWARD C. SHEEHY as Commissioner of Charities and Correction at \$5,000, and FERDINAND LEVY

as Coroner at \$5,000. The Twenty-third district has Thomas F. GILROY as Commissioner of Public Works at \$8,000. WILLIAM H. BURKE IS Water Purveyor at \$2,750, and BERNARD F. TINNEY is Probate Clerk at \$4,000.

The Twenty-fourth district has HENRY D. PURROY as Fire Commissioner for six years at a salary of \$5,000.

The appointments here enumerated are all above the grade of cierk, and are, in fact, all of them important. The installation of a district chief in an executive post in any one of the departments, means places for his lieutenants there and elsewhere. In the seventeen districts named there is no comsatisfied. The rank and file are satisfied. Mr. CROKER's leadership is praised and his

On the other side of the account we find the seven disaffected districts which remain. in the opinion of their chiefs, without adequate recognition. These are the Second Third, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth.

The Second is the strongest Tammany district in town. On the tidal wave of last year, however, Tammany's candidate for Assembly was beaten, and DIVVER, the boss, when running for Alderman, had but 422 majority,

against nearly 1,700 for Mayor GRANT. in the Third, last year, Tammany almost sustained a defeat. Mr. GRANT got only 41 plurality and FLACK lost the district outright. The chief of Tammany in the Third moved away from it several years ago, and the organization which survives his departure is not imposing. It is one of the weak

spots in Tammany.

In the Teath district, those who carried it for Tammany last year have been recognized to the neglect of the ostensible district heads. The Tenth is the strongest German district in New York. ANTHONY EICKHOFF has been appointed as Fire Commissioner at the instance of the Staats-Zeitung, and GEORGE F. ROESCH, the most popular Tammany man within its boundaries, and now Assemblyman, is to be State Senator this The estensible Tammany lender, year. ALFRED STECKLER, who has been ignored in the allotment, ran in 1887 for Judge of the Fourth District Court with a united Democratic nomination. This was the vote in his own Assembly district: STECKLER, 4,018; BOTTY. Republican, 4,916. On the State ticket the Democratic majority was 1,700. Mr. STECKLER and his brothers do not recognize EICKHOPP and ROESCH as Tammany men. On a straight Tammany nomination Roescu had last year 5.381 votes in the

Tenth, against 3,743 for Mr. GRANT. JAMES BARKER is the Tammany head of the Thirteenth district, and he has been identified with the organization for over twenty years. Affairs are not now flourishing under his management. The County Democrats have the Congressman and the Civil Justice, while the Republicans have the Senator, Alderman, and Assemblyman, changeableness added to the charm of each Tammany has nothing. WILSON, Mr. E. S. and the interest of all,

In the city of New York. In seventeen the is charged to the Thirteenth. He was not and a task that will be hard to live up to; recommended by the Tammany men there. In the Fifteenth a somewhat similar state of disorganization prevails. RICHARD J. SULLIVAN, the Tammany chief, ran last year for Alderman and received 4,727 votes, against 5,342 for GRANT. He was 600 votes

behind his ticket, and has been unable to hold his forces together since. In the Seventeenth district, GEORGE W. PLUNKETT is the Tammany leader. Although in the Seventeenth the County Democracy have never beaten Tammany in a fight since they were established in 1881, they have at this time the Congressman, the Civil Judge, the member of Assembly, and the only Police Magistrate allotted to the district. As the result of its repeated victories Tammany has an Alderman, that is all. The last time Mr. PLUNEETT was a candidate he was beaten in the district of which he is the head by nearly 600 votes by a Republican, although he was the candidate of

the united Democracy, and the Democratic majority that year was 1,700. The one district not catalogued, as either satisfied or dissatisfied, is the Fourteenth, of which Register JOHN REILLY is leader, and which under his management has been a Tammany stronghold for many years. Mr. REILLY is a Tammany stalwart. Less than two years ago he had the support of Taranauy Hall for Police Commissioner, and the failure of Mayor Hewirr to appoint him was the beginning of the rupture between that gentleman and Tammany Hall, Mr. HEWITT appointed CHARLES F. McLEAN instead. No reason was assigned for passing by REITLEY. The district of which he is the head gave Mr. GRANT last year 3,447, Mr. HEWITT 1,676, Mr. ERHARDT 1,662, and Mr. Coopey 405 votes.

In the distribution of the various offices a plan purpose has been shown by the directors of Tammany. To what extent the apportionment has been judicious any reader can see for himself. It is worthy of remark, however, that Mr. CROKER and his friends have exactly reversed the policy which used to be sued in this regard by the late John KELLY and his advisers, and which led to so many defeats for Tammany in the past. That policy was to strengthen, by appointments, those districts where the Tammany organization was weak, or where its leaders were unpopular or incapable. The present system is to ignore the latter entirely, and to strengthen the districts which have established the strongest claim to the confidence of Tammany Hall.

The World is Governed by Law.

The Rev. Dr. Annorr, the successor to HENRY WARD BEECHER, told the Plymouth congregation last Sunday that the Calvinistic doctrine of election is a "sixteenth century idea," to which, he said, modern thought is rightly and unalterably opposed.

Yet, after all, that terrible doctrine harmonizes with modern scientific theory. Election, as taught by John Calvin, means simply that the moral and spiritual universe is governed by rigid law, a law as fixed and as unchangeable as the law which controls the movements of the planets. It means that no prayers, no oblations, can shake the immutable purpose of Gop; that a man might as well supplicate for the repeal of the law of gravitation as to ask to be relieved from the consequences of his heredity. and the logical results of his acts. Of course, election takes away the freedom of will, of which poor human beings make so proud a boast. It consigns them to salvation or to damnation, according as their fate was determined before all time. They think themselves free, and yet they are enslaved under the law laid down in the councils of eternity.

But this is an age in which the sentiment of humanity, of tender consideration for suffering, has been carried to so great an extreme that men cannot endure the thought that the race is going to bear the bitter consequences of its acts, each individual for himself. It tries to believe that there is some way of escape from the operation of the law, and that by a miracle of Gop's mercy the offending will be saved from the logical results later. The laurel flower appears toward the of their sins. If a man should fall out of the top story of the Tribune building, we should expect as a matter of course that he would be smashed to jelly when he struck the ground. If the most loving mother should give her child rank poison in mistake for food, no prayers would avail to save the infant from the consequences of the awful error. Yet men suppose that by some process of jugglery the working of analogous law in the spiritual world can be set aside and abrogated; that they can sin and yet

rean the harvest of righteousness. JOHN CALVIN was not of that mind. He contended that the moral and spiritual world s no less governed by logical law than the physical, and he bravely accepted all the consequences of his premises. The young Presbyterians do not like reasoning so rigid. They want to think that there is some loophole of escape from so disagreeable a conclusion. But they do not attempt to question the fact that, no matter how well-meaning they may be, their lingers are sure to be burned if they put them in the fire.

JOHN CALVIN was a man of genius, and so also was his pupil, JONATHAN EDWARDS, the illustrious lather of American literature. They were both men whom we must class with the great minds of all ages, CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN, for instance.

A Memorial Number.

The publisher of the North American Rerow advertises in our columns the list of articles in the June number of that magazine, the last number, as we are told, edited by the late ALLEN TRORNDIKE RICE. This list is of such remarkable interest, and it illustrates in a manner to impressive the extraordinary talent which Mr. Rice developed in the management of his Review, that we here reprint it in full:

Wealth Wealth ANDREW CARREGIE
What is the Bestiny of Canada! Enarry Winan Unitaply Marriages in Fletion ANDREW LANG How to Restore American Shipping . NELSON DINGLEY, Jr. Last Days of the Steam Engine IL. H. THURSTON

Religious Value of Futbusiasm.
Whithaw South of the Salvation Army
Sir Arthur Sullivan and Piracy ... Alexander P. Browns Why Am I a Qualect. J. A. B

NOTES AND COMMENTS. leonoclasm Necessary to Progress Percy Douglas Hillustrious Seconds Gentreuos P. Atheraros
The Pouties Nearest House Statemen Harma
America for the Americans M. A. Westcort
An Ignominious lessiny William Matures

What a variety of subjects and of articles, and what an interesting combination of writers! It would be difficult to surpass this list in the features of popular interest and

attraction which it displays. We have never known a literary man who could be thought to surpass Mr. RICE in the qualities which are here indicated; hardly any one could equal him. Every number of the Review that he brought out was replete with this peculiar value. He knew how to choose his writers, and to arrange a fascinating alternation of subjects whose very

There are twenty-four Assembly districts | STOKES's candidate for the Health Board, | To his successor Mr. Rice has left a stand-

and we can wish for Gen, BRYCE no greater success than not to be left too far behind in such a competition with the success and the memory of his departed friend.

As we are informed Decoration Day is to furnish the occasion this year for a visit to this town of the gentlemen and soldiers of the Montgomery Guards of Boston, This far famed military organization, from the great city between Chelsea and Savin Hill, is known to thousands of Americans through the reception which it once gave to a number of visiting New Yorkers.

As the whole public may not at once remember this remarkable event, we will quote here the history of it as it has been recorded, partly in the Irish language:

Gentlemen and soldiers of the Montgomery Guards of Boston, Mass-chures, I have to thank ye for the many rondedons and buggy rides and dowedarcys that I've received at your hands.
"And gentlemen and soldiers of the Montgomes."

Quarts of Boaton Mass-chuirs, when ye come to New York city the Webster timerts of New York will turn out of their bunks, and they'll gunstade ye, and they'll cammade ye as we used to do at Balls Bull? "And, gentlemen and soldiers of the Montgomery Guards of Bosion, Mass-chutes, we'll take you to the The is Theatre at tight, and after the Thalis Theatre well have barrets of boiled oyster stews and basins of

"And gentlemen and soldiers of the Montgomery Guards of Poston. Mass chuise, all I have to ray is agus cin nan annua cin naba tha sha sain a new a me-rang metrerist, and may re ever be we come gentle. men and soldiers of the Muntgomery Guards of Boston

It is highly probable that the parrations which have been published in Boston concerning our recent centennial celebration have inspired the Montgomerles with a desire to sho the reople of this to in what Boston's crack company can do in the way of marching and countermarching, in military deportment, in perfection of discipline in glory of uni orm, and in the obvious intellectual superiority of its members. For this reason this distinguished guard should receive a welcome of great heartness and cordulity. It will never do to have the deplorable notion still further expand that John L. Sullivan in the price ring Mike Kelley at the bat, and Dan Heart on the tan bark of a go-as-you-please contest embody the highest aspirations of contempo rancous culture. At the sight of the Bo-ton militiamen, and in contemplation of their great congeousness, this failacious notion will take fight swi tly from the popular mind. The people of New York will see the error in o which they have fallen, and they will be glad of the occasion which will thus present itsel to testily to the far-lamed gentlemen and sol diags of the Montgomery Guards of Boston. Mass-chutes their acknowledgment, for the correction of this mistake.

Is it quite impossible for the New York without garbling or marepresentation - the control to contain

Ask THEODORE ROOSEVELT. His theory is that the editor of the Eccaing Post has neither the power nor the desire to tell the truth. The seveiting hypothesis has never been re-

At the recent convention of the Southern Press Association at Chartanooga the handsomest man of the whole crowd was the iton. CHARLES HILL JONES, the able editor of the St. Louis Republic. Would this are minenes have been less evident had JOE ACCULLAGH also been present? We trow not! It is always with sad hesitation that we

find any fault with the projection of a lady poet; but truth must be vindicated at all haz-Here is Miss EMMA CAROLINE DOWD writing for Decoration Day a melodious lay in the Footh's Companion, and yet deliberately violating the succession of the sen ons b hanging together upon the tombs of our heroes flowers of spring and flowers of autumn: " Bring pansies for thoughts-unforgotten are they

Bring laure for glory they won in the fray; Bring illacs for youth—many fell ere their prime; Bring oak wreaths for Liberty, goddess subline; Bring chrysanthemams white for the truth they up

Bring violets, myrtle, and roses for love: Bring snowballs, for thoughts of the lieaven above Bring hawthern for hope which surmounts earthly

Bring amaranth blooms for immortal life." Now the lilac blooms early in May; the violet

and myrtle likewise, and the snowball a little and lily; the rose early in June; the amaranth in September, and the chrysanthemum in November. Thus it is practically out of the question that they should be brought at the same time to decorate any grave; and ought any lady poet to advocate what is incongruous and impossible?

This is the whole of the last message: "I come to you with no excuses or apologies, and with no confession of disloyalty. How much mantler and more honest, if you

The Chicago Tribune comes timidly up to the defence of Chief Justice FULLER's astonishing style and use of the English language. This is not the right thing. The two Republican Senators from Illinois, CVLLOM and FARWELL, are responsible for the presence of Mr. FULLER in the chair of the Chief Justice quite as much as the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, who left him as the chiefest memento of his Presidential career CLEVELAND discovered and nominated; Cut-LOM and FARWELL confirmed; and the Chicago Tribune, the great and resonant organ of Illinois Republicanism, ought to glorify their work.

A comparison of yearling thoroughbred sales and subsequent racing summaries shows on the whole that blood brotherhood is a very much overrated quality of running horses. The extreme price paid by the la owner of some really great winner for the full brother or sister is rarely justified by the result. Of the younger members of a line who follow in the footsteps of a great predecessor. as the old woman said of hat py marriages they're more that are that ain't than ain't that are." The majority of tamous horses brothers, and by brothers we mean also sisters owe their chief glory to their relation to the original crack. It is the minority only that gain it from their own legs. Yet thousands of dollars in advance of the indicated prices are annually oiled upon yearling animals because the bidder happened to know their brothers. other hand, the practice of the most successful breeder of modern times. Lord Fal-MOUTE, pointed rather to the theory that the half may be better than the whole. Like the philosopher who didn't care who wrote a land's laws so long as he might write its songs. Lord FALMOUTH seemed comparatively indifferent to the sires so long as he was satisfied with the dams. With a pecifess collection of brood mares he changed from horse to horse, being racely, if ever, tempted to vary this system through the success of a peculiarly good colt. So long as buyers will bid more for brothers than for half brothers, breeders will breed that way, though the weight of experience is rather in favor of the half brother, at least among the runners.

The rainbow that is revealed in a letter from Paris, in another column, was no momen tary effect of daylight. It lasted all night. Whether it will last longer than a single night is a problem for the future: Shall we wear colored dress coats?

The writer in the Paris Matin who argue that the next Panal conclave will be compelled by the drift of events to elect as Pore an English or American Cardinal, does not know any more than other people about the question desirable to look to this hemi-phere when the time comes for the election of the next Pope, it will find no difficulty in naming the right man to hold the great office.

THE COLORED DRIES COAL It Appeared in Paris in Great Force Last

From the Philadelphia Press. Paris, May 4.-Twenty years ago, it seems, a cry of revolt was heard in all France. a conspiracy was formed, all whose word was considered law in the fashionable world enrolled them-elves as members, the Faubourg and the Tuileries promised cooperation, and journalists announced to the world the condemnation of the black coat. The choice of color was left to the taste of each member of the conspiner, but only twelve or fifteen men had the courage to appear at fêtes in any color but black. After some weeks these found their number sadly dimini had and the following season all resumed the traditional black cont. Since then the jeunesse dorde has tiled "pink coats and brown coats, and it was thought a few years ago, when the young Duke de Morny was married, that he had influence sufficient to introduce the line cost for ceremonious ocensions but his fashion. Instead of being tol-

lowed, was ridiculed. It is a lisk to attempt any transformation at the resent time, but the Countess Raoul de Ke -aint, nee Mally-Nesle, sure of her position. beauty, and weal h, invited all her friends to a ball at her residence in the Roulevard de la Tour Manbourg last Monday evening, and stipulate int every man should wear a coat Con. de Gallifet and a few Ambassadors only had permission to appear in simple black, but seventy of the most prominent Frenchmen, many of them past middle life. responded to the request of the charming young hosters, and for once the marvellous rientlens of Worth, Felix, and Morin-Blessier passed unnoticed.

The count de Kersaint had a coat of the most delicate shade of him. The Duc de Luynes were pale mauve with pearl gray revers; Count de Narisonne led the german and was much noticed for his terra cotta coat; Count Kontebrowski und Prince Schonburg. attackes of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. were in dark chestnut; count Potocki in salmon color; Prince madziwin in pale blue; Prince de Cystria, sky blue; Due de Mouchy. blue coat with gold buttons; Come de Lucinge-l'ancigny and Comta de Poligoae, fraise cerasseo: Comte de Prisoux in bleu de France coat, with sliver buttons like those worn by offleers ettached to the person of Charles X.; Viconite Galgneron, blue cont; Maragis de Casteliane in chesinut, and his sons in pale gray; Comte de Menedorff in pule blue: l'rince de Sagan in snufi-colored coat; Marquis de roix black coat with red collar and cuffs; Due de Lorge, viole: coat; Prince de Leon, brown coat and gray trousers: Baron de Villamil, a magnoticent old-good coat with the most wonderful shades and refections.

Each costume was completed by knee breedles, sitk hose, and low shoes with dianond buckles. We might have believed ourselves at a Trianon bad, but alas! it was a court ball without a court.

MR. BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENT. No Good Reason for Belleving that They Are Not to Entire Accord,

WASHINGTON, May 28.-While the Presilent and the Attorney-General were off on their Sunday yachting cruise, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury were attending divine services in the church the President is a customed to attend. Secretary Blaine has not been seen at church before, although Mrs. Blaine goes every Sunday. Mr. Bigine's attendance may be attributed to the fact that the rush of business at the State Department is a gely over. There is probably little more that he can do in the way of sorting out applications for consulates. While there is in the State Department a large number of applications for appointment not yet even looked over, there is at the White House a considerable list of consular appointments recommended by the Secretary but not yet acted on by the President. The list has been there a good white, but the Tre-ident has not pa-sed idgment on Mr. Blaine's recommendations This is the foundation for the stories abou strained relations between the two.

But if Mr. Blaine's position in the Cabinet wore disagreeable his intimate friends would have been certain to know of it, and they have not lound it out. It there were any unfriendly feelings between Mr. Blains and Gen. Harrison the President would not have given the second best place in the consular service to a man whose only claim to consideration was his personal relations with the Secretary. That the President should have besitated some time The Liverpool Consulate would have been gratefully accepted by men who have been Senators and Governors, and the President must have deliberated upon it some time be-fore giving it to an \$1.830 cierk who had simply been Mr. Diaine's secretary, for he could have satis ed Mr. Thomas Sherman well enough with a \$3.000 or \$4,000 piace, and Mr. Biaine

conia not have complained.

The facts to at the President is giving a good deal of per omit attention to the consular selections, and that he is in rersonal and datay communication with the Santoan Commissioners, show that Mr. Blothe is not the autocrat his tions, and that he is in rersonal and daily communication with the Samoan Commissioners, show that Mr. Bibline is not the autocrat his friends wished him to be, and expected he would be. But there is nothing unu-uni about the situation. Mr. Lin oln revised the despatences of Mr. Seward Gen Grant acted on his own in gment as much as on Secretary Fishs advice. Gen, Gardeld directed the appointment of a Consul-General at Perin without consulting Mr. Blaine, and certainly selected other Consuls, and Mr. Cleve and personally directed State Deparament alias is in more than one instance, in the matter of appointments the recommendations of Cabinet officers have never been final, and no President has left the settlement of international questions entirely to his Secretary Baine has acidner the inhistea vigor nor the political ambitton be one-had. He is less aggressive and less autocratic than he one-was, and is not unwilling to take things rather easily. rather easily.

An Apology to the Office Seekers. They harry me, they worry me,

They swarm about my door,
They buttenline Elijah, they poster and they bore; They re after me at midnight and they're after me at

I think they'll drive me crasy as a loon But first I must provide for the Scotts and the McKees With eager faces they beg for places,

They put in long petitions they rave and tear their My care are tired with hearing my hand is limp and sore,

The six us of tools and there; are on the White House I want to make them happy, I wish to give them case. But first I must provide for the acotts and the Mckee. eve great verations with my relations.

Each wants a tovernment job.
And I must satisfy 'em, or they will sulk and sob;
Ath lathers to a wand brothers and relatives of Russ am so bothered that sometimes I feel that I could cues; They're bound to have an office, they hang about my Till I promise to provide for the Scotts and the McKees.

And there a Partner Miller, with whom I must fill a Place on the Supreme bench. I've done well by the editors, they will not make But new McKees out in the West arise

And turn upon me bosseching eyes;
I want to do the proper thing, but, bless me, there are Stucks, piles, and aggregations of the McKees and

o, office seeker, be mild, be meuker. And be not too hard with me; Remember you are not a scott nor even a McKer. A Harrison nor a raunders, so wait until your turn. lowever much for office your heart may pine and yearn. Be patient and be cheerful, drop your nickel in the And wait till I have fluished with every Mckee and

Caby is growing. Baby is crowing. Dandle and toes Baby McKee He disen't ask for an office from me. 'e awarms of trash office sceners, rate on that inid. laze and be softened, no longer be wild; Lullaby, Saley, come trot on my kness.

Mr. Blaine's Liking for Newspaper Men. From the # autorigion front.
"Public officials usually have an unfounded

ear of newspaper men." says Mr. Baine. "but in my

experience I have never had my confidence betrayed."

While I tell you a tale of the Scotts and Mc Kees.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Ticket Worth Thinking Of. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What nort of ticket is this for 1892-

For Vice President,

These two men are the incarnation of protection and I emperacy. Haven't we had enough of sham reforms and bogus eformers? A JACKSONIAN DEMOCRAT. MAY 28.

Who Was the First Bors New Yorker! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Probably it is impossible now to determine who was the first chied born of while garents on Manhattan Island. Sarah Hapane is said to have been the first white girl born in New Netherlands, but she was born at 1 of Orange inow Allany, June 9, 1025, and for that reason the determination of the date of her birth does not answer the question at the head of this article.

The ancestor of the Van Cortlandts did not arrive here until 1638. The ancestor of the Corlears came here in 1630; of the sanderbilts in 1659) of the Van Dishes not before there of the Van Rensselaers about 1658; of the Begarts (Van der Hogari) in 1831; of the Provocats In 1638; of the Schermerhorn- some time before 1648, for Jacob Janse Scherme hooven was arrested in that year for selling arms and amounition to the Indians; of the tuyvesants in 1047; of the hi, sen follo of the Bensons in 1918; of the Dyckmans in 1651; of the Disosways of the byckmans in 1651; of the Disseways in 1655; of the Begerts in 1655; of the Dis Foreis in 165, in which year also came the ancestor of the Rungers; of the Turnures in 1651, of the whitron in 1654; of the neckmans in 154. But this po du Trieux (Triax) was here many years prior to the earliest of these dates for the records of the Dutch Church show that Isaac de Fores, on the 9th of June, 1641, married Sara du Trieux. "Yan Meuw wederlandt, which is equivalent to saying that she was born in New Netherlands."

Now Pullippe du Trieux came to this country Now Philipps do Trieux came to this country with the first boot load of settlers in 162% by incine with inm a caughter, Roberca, who afterward and prior to 1639 mar led smoon simons of front. I say prior to 1639, because the records of the futer thorch comments in that year and no ment on of her marriage is to be found in those records. It may be, however, that she was born here, for I have not been able to find any record of are birth in hisdiand.

The records of the first chareb built on this island in 1626 can no longer be found. I think that I am not arout of the way when I say that Sara du Trieux was bern on Manhattan Island not long after 1623, and that probably she was the first person born on this island of white parents.

T. New Your, May 27, 1839.

A Few of the Remarkable Operations of the French Mind. To the Editor of The Sun-Siz: In view

of your remarks about the misfortunes of that great transistingion waterway, the Panama Canal, which was projected by French engineers, of whom M. De Lesseps has been the chief figure, it seems proper to say that the French are the people who get up the grandest engineering projects of modern times. It was French genius and capital which built the Suez Canal, that has connected the Red Scawith the Mediterranean, and has turned the course of Cri- at commerce. It was French engineers who desired to undertake the gigantle work of tunneiling the English Chan-Rigable work of tunnelling the English Chah-nel, thereby connecting Finneco and Englant in a way that would deeply affect the relations and interests of both countries. It was fronch engineers who properted the grand work of adding a new sea to northern Africa, by open-ing a contact to adraft the waters of the Medit-er angan to inland algeria, thereby making its and plains tertile, hearthy, and popus us, and furnishing commercial access to regums its and plains tertile, heatthy, not populars, and furnishing commercial access to regions closed against commercial access to regions closed the description of the various enterprises here spoken of, who, in 1872, originated the great project for a European and Asiatic initial years. A ghanistan, Turkesian, and the British East indies.

I am not steaking of the great engineering works that have been constructed in France itself, but or grantic French projects outside of France; and, am sure you will agree with me that neither the British nor the oerman mind, nor even the American mind has, during the interteenth century, conceived anything equal to them is audacity or magnitude.

New York, May 27, 1889.

School No. Four Defended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In THE Sun of to-day appears a letter from "Admirer," under the caption, "A Staten Island School Criticised." Your correspondent cannot mean Castleton School No. 4, and for this reason only I would thank him to make a correction. That cannot mean No. 4 is clear from the lact

that we have in it neither music nor musical instruments of any kind, and it is not my fault that we take not.

If I can speak for my colleague and the the cher, we should regard a part of "Admirers" criticism as a celt impeacement which we should not readily deny. We hope our good people will help a see long to ment a little credit for teaching music and the ane arts, but not to the detriment of "the three its" and the other indiscensable radiments. At present we have nothing but the rudiments, if we except elementary philosophy, which, as "Adcept elementary philosophy, which, as "Adcent elementary philosophy which, as "Ad-nitur" knows, the law connels us, nilly willy, to teach, and instruction of our girls in sewing, an industry which sensible persons will ap-prove. Respectivity. James Burkin, Trustee District School No. 4.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed n to-day's Sey that Linwood of Bay Shore, and Ella Gray of Red Bank, had found and enclosed you a num-ber of four and five leaved clovers. I claim the blue ribbon, and send you herewith one four, one five, one sia, one seven leaved clover, picked in the yard, at 523

The Box of Clovers Came. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I send you a box of clover. It contains 14 four leave ! clovers.

Our Old &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I do not thow that Tue Ses will agree to the proposition that the word ceres should be fully and regularly introduced into the English language. But it seems to me that the ridiculous contraction. "Ac.," should be at once and forever aborished. It is out of time, bad looking, and does not accord with the genius of our speech or our modern methods of writing. The se-called short A is an old way or abbreviating the Latin st. equivalent to our dod, who, they stains for the latin ward setting the two words being ordinarily than atcel into the phrase 'and so forti. Now, what I desire is that our present mines of writing A, wholed be shaped it that the short A is though be a rities here as it is everywhere size as and, and that the word over, of which servivoly now knows the meaning stoudth he transferred, as so many other halm wards have been to our landinger final method have been to our landinger final method of the requisive out style, we would use the two good words each serva.

If our beingeress panishogists can be induced to take my the subject, and wage war over it for a lew versa is obsorbed that the strongle who end in the triumph of the right side, shift in the inac creating out of the vie out verbal received. loes not accord with the genius of our speech or or

Ircland's Worst Enemies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE May God bless the ciorene Sea for the editorial of this date, "Tremmd's Worst Enemies." It is a range that you should have been solon; in the data on and subject of me "Crimin agatery," while hundreds, or thousands, the train anystery, while faintirely or thousands, of New York electricities come have emighteened you as to the fairly electricity of the thirteen from the fairly end of the thirteen from the like is a to bring architecture of the about the miscreauts, executed, but I wast emigres of Francia. Who have done poor from to cleant, which who more their descriptions of the miscreauts. It may not be amine to remain the fair regulation has been possible to leave the country on results of the thirty on the miscreauts of the miscreauts. It is not the miscreauts of the miscreauts of the miscreauts of the miscreauts.

The Grantte State Provident Association. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC Referring character and credit of the Granite State Provident Association. I beg that you allow me through your valued columns to deny the trust of the sistements mentioned, and to assert that the said association has equimate corporation, doing a sest make the uses and that its looks and that its looks and that the looks and the looks and that the looks and the looks are looks and the looks and the looks are looks and the looks and the looks and the looks are looks and the looks are looks and the looks and the looks are looks are looks are looks are looks are looks and the looks are looks

Grand Street and Decoration Day. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If Decora-TO THE EDITOR OF ARE NOW AT A THE TYPY dry gondestore in Grand street will remain open.) From the citied 2 or 4 years not to the 1d remean of to all are dead of the privilege granies by the citied as a first given by all other bosses in this city and from a yin.

A White Statz. P. S. - Please notice his in morning issue of 19th.

As the liver is easily disordered and a great deal of billous distress and to prevail suring the spring, Dr. Javines canalite Film are of seasonable elitacy, at they rescore the liver to healthy action, and remove all billousness. Adm.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PRESBYTERIANA

When the General Assembly of the Prosbyterias Church, now in session in Dr. Howard Crosby's church, first met ten days ago. Mr. Warner Van Norden presented the Moderator with a wooden gave, male of a piece of white oak that was once a part of the old Mid. die Du ch thuren. Probably not half of the commis-slopers in the assembly knew that the Middle Futch Courch was on the ground new occupied by the New York Life Insurance Society, and that for many years it was the New York Post Office. Sine years ago th od Dutch Church was tern down and an un-uspected cometery was ound under a portion of the church Juoge housetaver, one of the trustees preserved one of the oak hearts of the church, and from it the piece was taken to make the gavet.

For prominence among Presby erian laymen in this city Mr. Vac Nor en vies with a fiori F. hepard. Both have been a so mous in their as endance in the business sessions and both have frequently addressed the Assembly and the public in evening sessions. Mr Van Norden to six his direct descent from the first domina who was of based in the city. He is a prominent afficer in two trust companies and a savings bank and Vice President of the Voguna Seach Religion Company The other day Mr. Van Norden a lawyer wrote bim that it was high time to let the religious convention alone, and return to business. Mr. i.m. Norden (aughted, and said le would trust to the Lord to preserve him from joss for a few days more.

President Hardron's father in law the fley, Dr. John W Scott aithough Sarears of age, is a requiar attend ant at the content Assembly. He is not a commissioner, but when his tail, sligh ly bent figure is seen moving a the centrals out the church to ding his gold-beated united a, which he carries fain or shine, some of the younger Deciers herry and from up a chair for him close o the Moderator's desk. Dr. Scort is a guest of Mrs. Lord at 13 Last Twonly second street. He was grain ated in 182, from the Washington and Jufferson College Washington Pa. of which he is the oldest living graduate. He was for a time a Professor in the college, and he studied chemistry in Yale College under Prof. Penjamin milliman. At a dinuct of the alumniate lark's last week Dr Scott, who made an a ter-dinner speech after midnight, said he claimed to be the order, hving teacher in the United Sin ca. One of the prominent ministers in the General Assem

bly is the Rev. Dr. Renjamin W. Chidlaw of Cinciunat, a tall, white-haired white bearded od gentleman. 18 years of age. President Barrison a rather with his fair tly attended Dr. Chidlaw's church at Cleves, Ohio, and it is said that Dr. Chid aw was President Harrison's Sunday achool teacher. Dr Unitedam was recently appoint ed by President Harrison a visitor at West Point whither he wil go after the teneral Assembly is ad-journed. In June Dr. Childian is to go to London to represent the Presbyterian Church in the International Sanday school Union. Nearly all his life Dr. Childlaw has been prominent in the Church in connection wi Sunday schools.

The Rev. Dr. William C Young of Kentucky, who led the opposion in the remnor of the Nothern and No there assembles in conterating overableh Presbyteries open to white- and bracks alke is President of Conrect weige, Dannie, Sy He is related on the mothers of etc. the extenders and on the father saide to the Precking diges, both and and prominent Southern am les a e is an eloquent and for the speaker.

The Rev. Dr. C. Mousek of the Tabernacie Presbyte that thereby refers to blinself presuming as a bug starp. He is the best on portry myrpiders in this country, is au-thor of several looks on entomology, and has in press a book it a mig exclusively of spiders. He is spoken of in the Assembly as "one of the fighting McCooks," from the reputation of the lamily in the war of the rebellion. The initest and most statwart of the Commissioners are Union war veterans. The Key, Dr. J. Davis Pavis of Phitaburgh, Pa., served through the war as a private in a Pennsylvania reciment and has attained distinction in chorch work. The Rev. Dr. J. N. Atlains of Indian apolis is a man of imposing appearance. He was a

Brigadier General in an Onio brigade through the war The Nev. Joseph M Wright, pastor of a church at Podge City. Kansas, and the fley, Jos at No.re of hock River Presbytery, illinois, are of the same height, o feet a inches and each went through the campagns of the opening of the Mississiper librer to the chilf. The Rev. Dr. Wright wears a Grand Army copper button in Galena company before Gen Grant offered his servi es to the Government. "No one of us was ever jealous of Grant," said the Rev. Mr. Moere in conversation. "We were proud of his heating other Generals in the contest for honors." The Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Sander on of Boston, editor until recently of the New England rest agreemen, was Cap ain of a battery of artiflery in the war, and is now a synodical missionary for Minnesota Moderator Roberts, President of Lake Forest Univer-

sity, has a strange history. His father came to the country in the interest of English capitalists who was prospecting for the building of what is now the fite Ratico d. While in this country Mr. Roberts died leaving his family in Wales. The young man was preparing for college, and on his father's death, he determ ned to come to America with the family. On arriving in New York his mother died of cholera. The young man struggled along, and firmly by sheer pluck managed to support the family and to get an education. When he entered the ministry he at once became popular.

The Rev Dr. James Aldson, editor of the Pattaburgh Banner, has a forchead that bulges out like Robert Bon ner's He has owned the hunner for twenty five years, and his brethren make mild fun with him by asking oldest religious newspaper in the denomination. Lawyer Henry Day of this city, an elder in the Church,

was one of the most prominent men who helped to bring about the union between the old and the new school Presbyterians in thost. He is author of the book "Every Man this Own Lawyer" The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Pittsburgh is a fluent

and forcible speaker and an author of denominational books. He was recently invited to a professorable in Princeton Theological Seminary and was about to secept when his church made his salary \$6.000 and presented him with a paid up policy on his life for \$10,000. Rider and Judge R. N. Willson of Philadelphia is un ause upon his decision in the Brooks case the number of ticenses was cut down from 6,000 to less than 600

The Rev Dr. J. G. Monfort, editor of the Result and Presbyter of Cincinnati, is the Nestor of the General Assembly. He is 75 years of age and has been a religious journalist for fifty years. original committee of reunion between the old and

One of the most influential members of the General

Assembly is the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Siccolls of St. Louis, He is a handsome man with gental manners and is a skiiful eco estastical lawyer. His church, the Second Preshy erian is composed of some of the wealthlest and most fashionable residents of St. Louis. The highest authority on Presby terian Church law and the author of the "Presbyterian Digest," is the Rev. Dr. W. E. Moore, the permanent clerk. Dr. Moore is

the quietest commissioner in the Assembly. He voice is never raised in debate, but whom any of the brethren are shaky about their position in a discussion they go quietly to Dr. Moore for information. The stated clerk of the General Assembly on whom devolves the task of keeping the commissioners moving in the proper channel in accordance with the dockst established when the General Assembly first convensa, is the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, who commands attention by his hig black eyes and a long black board. He does the work of two men every day of the session. Dr. Roberts was for several years statistician in the United States Treasury Department and afterward librarian at

Lane Theological Feminary, Ohio Where Woman Has a Grip.

Princeton College. He is now protessor of homiletics is

From the Chicago Tribune. Typewriting is peculiarly woman's work. Fully 7-per cent of the operators are of this set. The reasons assigned for this are varied. Some attribute the fact to the greater desterity of feminion diagers and others to their greater cheapness. Neatness is also as signed as a reason for employing women. As the pay of typewriting operators who are also stenographers averages about \$1.5 per week it will be even that cheapness is not he least important element in giving preference to the female operators. Quite a number of the young women get as bigh as \$25 a week but they are exceptionally quick operators. The number who receive from \$1057 a week is much greater.

Postmanier-General Wanamaker Dida't Quite Break the Sabbath. From the Philadelphia ledger.

The Restless was placed at the disposal of he President by Nr. songerly inrough Postmenter seneral Wanamaker, and he faol that the latter super nreaded the arrangements for the crums led to the missake that the yacht was his vessel. The consequence of this m stake was seen in the severe critical of Mr Wanamaser for permitting his yacht to be used for a number excursion.

Washington Belles in a Bailet. From the Wassington Past

One afternoon not long since a gay party of ad a. W.f. gathered at the residence of one of the most prominent of the set to willies, the performance of a number of the young lades in revolution wallet com nume, and as centiemen were rigorously excluded from the audience a good opportunity was offered or a \$200 ited and graveful includence in the Terpelch read \$25, which was highly applicabled and greatly edjoyed by the lavored few present

Boes Wanamaker Encourage Profaulty! John Wansmaker in the I hill elphia Record. A third off-loss enough to tempt the maker remarks similar to those of the army in Flanders.